



BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF

Borough & Port of Folkestone


during the Year 1923

BY

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2.—Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.	
Births	Legitimate	502	252	250
	Illegitimate	49	25	24
Deaths	387	205	182	Birth Rate (R.G.) 16.2
Death Rate (R.G.) 11.3				
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth				{ from sepsis 1
				{ from other causes Nil

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER 1,000 BIRTHS:—

Legitimate	...	...	...	31.0
Illegitimate	...	...	...	143.0
Total	...	...	...	41.0

DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages)	...	...	5
„ WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	...	...	0
„ DIARRHOEA (under 2 years of age)	...	...	1

BIRTHS.

The Registrar General's return gives the total number of births registered as belonging to Folkestone to be 551 (277 males, 274 females). This gives a birth rate of 16.2 per 1,000 in a population of 33,970. Of the total, 49 were classed as illegitimate (25 males, 24 females).

The births notified during the year in the Borough number 554, of these 11 were stillborn.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered as occurring in the Borough during 1923 was 387; of this number 197 or 50 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among persons aged 65 and over. This high percentage points to the greater expectation of prolonged life, which may be looked for in a residential health resort of which Folkestone is an example; the tendency being for a higher proportion of aged persons to congregate where they may enjoy life during their declining years, whereas the percentage is distinctly lower in industrial centres to which the younger adult tends. The corrected death rate is 11.3 per 1,000.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1923.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1923, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1922. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	BIRTH- RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Causes of Death certified by Regis- tered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified causes of Death.
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	6.9	92.0	6.9	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	7.2	92.2	7.2	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	19.8	10.6	0.01	—	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	6.9	92.6	6.1	1.3
London ...	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.0	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1
Folkestone	16.2	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.0	0.26	1.8	41	98.9	6.7	1.03

**Causes of Death in Folkestone M.B., 1923., per Registrar
General's Return.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.					MALE.	FEMALE.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	205	182
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	3	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	19	12
Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	3	1
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	25	33
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	3	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c	...	...	...	...	12	8
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	24	40
Arterio Sclerosis	...	...	...	...	11	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	14	13
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	17	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	3	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	4	1
Acute and chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	5	7
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other accidents and disease of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	6	5
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	4
Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	3	6
Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	45	28
Causes ill-defined or unknown.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special causes (included above)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	Total	...	...	13	10
	...	Illegitimate	...	...	4	3
Total Births	...	...	...	...	277	274
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	252	250
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	25	24
Population	...	...	...	...	33,970	

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year, 1923.

Causes of Death.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	31	...	...	...	1	6	17	5	2
Other Tuberculous diseases	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Cancer, malignant disease	58	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	33
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15
Heart Diseases	54	...	...	...	...	1	2	19	32
Arterio Sclerosis	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14
Bronchitis	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	5	3	1	...	...	...	3	5
Other Respiratory diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
Puerperal Sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Other Deaths of Violence	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Defined Diseases	83	3	...	1	3	3	9	16	48
Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special causes (included above) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	383	22	8	3	7	12	37	97	197

Infantile Deaths, 1923.

Causes of Death.			Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	5
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
All causes { certified	...	...	7	1	3	...	11	3	2	6	...	22
{ uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Grand Total			7	1	3	...	11	3	2	6	...	22

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1923

Notifiable Diseases.	Number of Cases Notified.												
	At all Ages.	At Ages Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever ...	89	1	4	6	4	10	21	4	8	1	...	...
Diphtheria ...	6	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	38	3	...	...	1	9	3	2	4	4	...	3
Erysipelas ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	3
Chickenpox ...	82	1	5	4	5	39	23	2	2	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	923	17	38	83	90	551	75	14	9	2	2	...	
Total	1164	28	46	95	100	642	125	24	28	13	9	6	

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1923.

Deaths,	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and over.
Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	17	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	5	7	1	1	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	5

Tuberculosis.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.						Deaths.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.
0 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ...	8	5	3	6	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	6	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
20 ...	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	...
25 ...	14	7	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
35 ...	9	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
45 ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
55 ...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	48	35	14	16	...	...	16	11	...	2	1	...

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases.			Vision unim- paired	Vision im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		AtHome	In hospital				
7	7	Nil.	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	

4.—Causes of Sickness

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Four cases of this disease were notified, one in July and three in August. In three instances the patient was a visitor. The first arrived from Brixton on the 14th July, the first symptoms being noticed on the 22nd July. The second also arrived from Brixton on August 12th, the attack beginning on the 18th August. There had been no contact between these cases whilst in Folkestone. Both cases were isolated and treated at the Isolation Hospital. The third case arrived from Esher on the 21st August and was ailing on arrival. The fourth case was a resident living in the same street as the second case. His illness dated from the 29th August but as far as could be ascertained there was no connection between the two cases. There were, however, visitors staying in the house who likewise came from Brixton and were possibly “carriers.” These two cases proved fatal, the other two recovered. No other cases of local origin had been noticed either before or after the occurrence of these four isolated cases. As Poliomyelitis was prevalent in the Brixton area about that time, it is most probable that these were imported cases. The Esher case most certainly was.

Diphtheria.—The notifications of this disease which in 1915 numbered 74, steadily decreased until 1919 when 13 cases only were notified. The number rose again to 40 in 1920, this increase was in no small degree attributable to the number of cases found to be of a diphtheritic nature which clinically appeared to be ordinary tonsillitis but the true nature of which was only discovered on bacteriological examination after swabbing of the throats had been carried out systematically. To the practice of this systematic swabbing I am inclined to attribute the remarkably small number of cases of Diphtheria notified this year, only 6 having been received.

Measles.—A sharp epidemic of this disease due to infection from a case imported from Rochester, commenced in the last week of July, coinciding with the commencement of the summer holidays, during which period it appeared to have established itself, for on the re-opening of the schools in September scholars from most schools were found to be infected, several missed cases having occurred during the holiday period. Although very prevalent the fatality rate was comparatively low, only 5 deaths certified as measles having occurred. The total number of cases notified was 923 giving a case death rate of 5.4 per 1,000. The incidence was heavy among the children attending the elementary schools with the exception of Sandgate School, which escaped infection. School closure for short periods was attempted but proved ineffective in consequence of the hold the disease had already obtained. As it was apparent the infection was spreading to other grades of the public through the children attending public entertainments, cinemas, etc., the provisions of the Corporation Act were enforced, excluding these children from attending such gatherings for the period of one month, i.e., December, at the end of which these restrictions were removed, the epidemic having died out. During the four months the epidemic lasted the cases notified were visited by the School Nurses and Health Visitors, by whom many fresh cases were discovered. Advice as to treatment, isolation, etc., was given in each case and a pamphlet dealing with the nature and other matters relevant to this disease were distributed. Such cases as were too ill to be nursed at home were offered the advantages of treatment at the Isolation Hospital, and were there treated. I consider the action taken, materially helped towards the reduction of the case mortality.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases for Years

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Small-pox	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	8	17	12	9	...	24	1	7	1	...	7	...	...	5
Diphtheria	1	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	1
Whooping Cough...	7	...	8	3	...	12	5	2	4	1	3	...	6	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhoea	3	37	5	4	7	14	16	3	4	4	4	6	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	..	1
	19	61	31	20	11	55	29	16	12	5	15	7	8	9

Total deaths from Measles during the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive (period no notification in operation) ... 70

*Total deaths from Measles during the years 1916 to 1923 inclusive (period of compulsory notification) ... 21

*During three years in the latter period there were no deaths from measles, and the annual incidence tends to become triennial.

5.—Summary of Nursing Arrangements.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) **General.**—No provision is made for general nursing either by the County Council or the Local Authority. The Folkestone District Nurses Fund provide a nurse, and also the St. Saviour's Mission, application for whom is made through the doctor attending or through a member of the Committee.

(b) **For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhoea Epidemic.**—The services of the two Health Visitors and three School Nurses are available in the event of occurrences of these diseases. These Nurses are provided by the Local Authority.

Midwives.—The inspection of Midwives and other activities under the Midwives Act, 1902—1918, are administered by the Kent County Council.

Midwives practising within the district are eight in number. With the exception of provision in certain necessitous cases, when an allowance of 21s. is made towards the midwife's fee, they are not provided or subsidised by the Public Health Authority.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) **Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at the Public Health Department in Foord Road.**—The Assistant Medical Officer of Health attends on Thursday afternoon in each week for consultation. The Health Visitors, Mrs. Sievwright and Miss Collier, attend daily to give advice, etc.

At the Centre two rooms are available, one for the consulting room, the other for undressing and weighing the babies the central hall being used as a waiting room where mothers are able, through the generosity of the ladies of the Welfare Committee, to obtain refreshments. The Centre is provided by the Health Committee of the Local Authority.

The following arrangements have been made with a view to giving facilities, in needful cases, in obtaining proper attention at childbirth, viz.:—

(a) In abnormal cases attended by midwives, the Kent County Council authorises the calling in of a doctor, and the fee will be paid in necessitous cases.

- (b) The services of a midwife are provided for women unable to pay her ordinary fee, which is not to exceed £1 1s. This is subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.
- (c) To allow a midwife to expend a sum not exceeding 3s. 6d. for requirements urgently needed at time of birth.
- (d) Maternity bags are lent out to cases approved by the Health Visitor.

In addition, both new and dried milk is provided free, or at half price in approved necessitous cases, dried milk ("True-food" and "Cow and Gate" brands) being also on sale at the Centre for ordinary cases at cost price. Cod liver oil, castor oil, etc., are provided free, and Virol supplied out of voluntary funds.

On Thursday afternoon a doctor is in attendance at the Clinic for consultations, ante-natal as well as for nursing mothers, and for children under five.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Notifications of births	...	...	543
Still births	...	...	11
			<hr/> 554 <hr/>

The following table shows the number of attendances and visits during the year:—

Ante-natal visits	...	...	108	(⁷⁴ individuals)
Primary visits	...	...	496	
Secondary visits (under 1 year)	...	...	1397	
Other visits (1 to 5 years)	...	...	859	
Visits re Infant deaths and still births			26	
,, ,, Infectious diseases	...	...	377	
,, ,, Tuberculosis	...	...	106	
,, ,, Pneumonia	...	...	26	
,, ,, Ophthalmia Neonatorum			7	
,, ,, Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	1	
,, ,, Sanitary conditions	...	...	18	
,, ,, Miscellaneous	...	...	40	
,, ,, Diarrhœa	...	...	1	
			<hr/> 3462 <hr/>	

The following number of attendances at the Maternity Centre were made during the year:—

		Mothers.		
	Infants.	ante-natal	nursing	Total.
Individual cases	596	27	281	623
Gross attendances	3898	51	1852	3949

EXAMINED BY DOCTOR:

Individual cases	364	27	20	411
Gross attendances	853	51	35	939

Infectious Diseases of Parturient Women and Infants.—Seven Cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. Of these, 5 cases were treated at home by private doctors and 2 at the Centre. In no instance did impairment of eyesight result.

(b) **Day Nursery.**—No provision is now made for this institution.

(c) **School Clinics.**—These, held on the premises of the Public Health Department in Foord Road, are as under:—

Minor Treatment Clinic. Held daily, School Medical Officer in attendance.

Throat, Ear and Nose Clinic. These cases are now treated by arrangement with the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Ophthalmic Clinic. One half-day per week, Dr. Menzies in attendance.

Dental Clinic. Held daily except Saturdays. One whole-time Dentist, Mr. Constant, in attendance.

X-Ray Treatment for ringworm is carried out at 8, Manor Road by Lieut.-Col. Palk.

All these Clinics are provided by the Local Education Committee.

Sir Philip Sassoon Adult Dental Clinic.

The School Dental Surgeon reports: "The growth of the Sir Philip Sassoon Adult Dental Clinic continues, over 1,800 patients having been treated since the opening three years ago. The attendances during this period have been over 7,000. This large number demonstrates the necessity of its existence; and I can think of no scheme likely to do so much good for the improvement of the Public Health than the institution in large centres of population of Adult Dental Clinics co-ordinated with Maternity and School Clinics. A very large mass of the population is uninsured and can obtain no dental treatment without a payment quite beyond its means. Knowing the serious condition of the septic oral state, and the grave diseases consequent thereon, one realises the urgent necessity of the provision of Adult Clinics for this large section of the population."

(d) **Tuberculosis Dispensary.**—Situating in premises at 80, Dover Road, is provided by the Kent County Council. Dr. Pearce is the Tuberculosis Officer in attendance.

(e) **Venereal Diseases Clinic.**—This is held in an annexe at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Radnor Park, and is provided by the Kent County Council with a local doctor in attendance.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the Kent County Council.

(1) **Tuberculosis.**—Accommodation for the treatment of this disease is provided in various hospitals under the Kent County Council, none of which, however, are in this Borough.

(2) **Maternity.**—Cases presenting abnormal difficulties are admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital (General) which is supported by voluntary funds. A bed is retained at a Private Nursing Home at a retaining fee of 2s. 6d. per week when unoccupied and £2 2s. per week when occupied. The subsidy is provided by the Local Authority.

(3) **Children.**—No special provision is made for these cases which are provided for at the above General Hospital.

(4) **Fever.—Sanatorium.**—Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric patients is provided in this institution, which stands enclosed by an iron fence in $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground on the Eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block 4 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with Thresh's steam disinfecter, boiler house and carriage lodge.

The four separate blocks since the demolition of the old corrugated iron block, are the:—

Scarlet Fever Block	...	...	...	14	beds
Enteric Block	...	...	...	12	„
Diphtheria Block (ex-Military)	...	...	...	22	„
Miscellaneous cases Block (ex-Military)	...	...	...	22	„
				—	
				70	„
				—	

The number required on the basis of 2 beds per 1,000 of the population for infectious diseases, is 66, leaving a surplus of 4 beds, which is about sufficient to meet the requirements for such military cases as occur in the Shorncliffe area, and also civilians from the Sandgate Urban District with whose Council an agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2 16s. a week for each patient.

The establishment of Nursing Staff consists of the Matron 1 Sister, 2 Staff Nurses, 7 Probationers, 3 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, 1 Cook, 1 Kitchen Maid, 1 Domestic Maid, Porter and Wife.

The manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, has been most satisfactory, and in every way commendable, as is evidenced by the rare occasion of return cases or those due to cross infection.

The following cases were admitted during the year:—

CIVILIANS.

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	84	83	1
„ „ (suspects)	...	...	1	1	—
Diphtheria	...	...	6	5	1
„ „ (suspects)	...	...	2	2	—
„ „ (contacts)	...	...	3	3	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	4	4	—
Measles	...	...	12	11	1
Pneumonia	...	...	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	3	3	—
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	1	1	—
Septicaemia	...	...	1	—	1
Whooping Cough (suspect)	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			119	115	4
			—	—	—

OUTSIDE BOROUGH.

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
SANDGATE:					
Scarlet Fever	...	...	3	3	—
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			4	4	0
			—	—	—

MILITARY.

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Diphtheria	...	...	5	5	—
Measles	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			6	6	0
			—	—	—

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			1	1	0
			—	—	—

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS.

			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Civilians	...	...	121	117	4
From outside Borough		...	4	4	—
Military	...	...	6	6	—
Port Sanitary Authority		...	1	1	—
			—	—	—
			132	128	4
			—	—	—

Of the whole, 30 were attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

Small pox Hospital.—Provision is made for the isolation of cases of small-pox at the Small-pox Hospital situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half-a-mile N.E. of the town, and consisting of two blocks, one of which was erected in 1915. The original structure, which is of wood, contains two wards, kitchen, bathroom, etc., and the second, three bedrooms, kitchen-dining-room, bathroom, and the necessary offices for the nursing and administrative staff.

The original building is fast becoming unfit for modern requirements, and should be thoroughly renovated or replaced by a more suitable structure. Separate accommodation should be provided for the caretaker.

Water is obtained from a well sunk in the chalk, from which it is pumped by a windmill to a tank, holding 7,000 gallons, whence it is supplied by gravity to both blocks.

Hot water is available from a boiler for baths, etc., and a small cremator has been installed for the destruction of pail and other refuse. Liquid sewage is treated by passing through a septic tank.

No cases were admitted to this hospital during the year.

In consequence of the increasing number of persons susceptible to this disease through neglect of providing protection by vaccination and re-vaccination, which is the first line of defence, small-pox has become epidemic in England. The second line of defence, viz., provision of hospital accommodation, has necessarily been taken up and this year an extension at the Small-pox Hospital by the addition of two ward blocks and an extra block for nursing staff, providing a further 16

beds for patients and 4 more beds for nurses, has been effected. A boiler house has also been erected for heating and disinfecting purposes. Separate accommodation for the caretaker and a mortuary are still required. This precaution has become necessary owing to the increased facilities for introduction of the disease from abroad as well as from infected areas in England, and the expenses incurred for provision of adequate hospital accommodation must be regarded in the light of an insurance policy, which must be provided for if vaccination and re-vaccination is not made compulsory.

The figures in the following table give some idea of the serious reduction in the numbers of infants vaccinated during the past eleven years:—

Year	Primary Vaccinations	No. of Births Registered	Percentage Vaccinated.
1913	231	612	37
1914	215	605	35
1915	219	656	33
1916	255	812	31
1917	268	684	39
1918	209	595	35
1919	223	648	34
1920	247	724	34
1921	174	610	28
1922	210	579	36
1923	247	551	44

The increase in the last two years is due to the successful propaganda work carried on in consequence of the spread of small-pox in England, and those parts of the continent most accessible through this port.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the District.—Provision is made by the Poor Law Authorities at the Infirmary for the Mothers. The homeless children and illegitimate infants are accommodated at the Cottage Homes. Both these institutions are situated in the neighbouring Elham Rural District.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **For Infectious Disease.**—A motor ambulance is now in use. It is a Ford chassis fitted with detachable bodies, one used for ambulance work, 2nd for removal of infected material to disinfecting station, 3rd for ordinary transport purposes. It is stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

(b) **For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.**—A motor ambulance is available for the above-mentioned class of cases. This is kept at the Fire Station.

6.—Laboratory Work.

Bacteriological Examinations.—During the year the following specimens have been submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination:—

		Results	
		Positive	Negative
Sent by Medical Practitioners.			
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	...	1	28
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	...	26	101
Serum for B. Typhosus	...	4	2
Faeces for B. Typhosus	...	—	1
Faeces for B. Dysenterie	...	1	—
Sent by Medical Officer of Health.			
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	...	2	33
Sent from Borough Sanatorium.			
Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	...	13	54
Faeces for B. Typhosus	...	—	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	—	2
		<hr/> 47	<hr/> 231

Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health.

Bye-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-Laws with respect to Alteration of Buildings, etc., allowed in 1907.

Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, allowed in 1889.

Bye-Laws under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, re Water Closets, allowed in 1904.

Bye-Laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, allowed in September, 1922, replacing the Bye-Laws made in 1904.

Bye-Laws to regulate the keeping of animals on premises so as not to be injurious to health, etc., allowed in 1905.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

Regulations as to Infectious Diseases on Ships arriving at Folkestone.

Folkestone Corporation Act, 1920.

It is desirable that Bye-Laws relating to houses let in lodgings, also Bye-Laws for Regulation of Offensive Trades, enabling Council to deal with Trade of Rag and Bone Dealer and Trade of Fish Frier, be approved and adopted.

7.—Sanitary Administration.

Extermination of Rats.

During the year, operations have been undertaken by the Corporation rat-catcher at the following centres:—

Private Houses	...	...	...	22
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	1
Private Schools	...	...	...	1
Hotels	...	...	...	1
Butcher's Shop	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers	...	...	...	1
Sheds	...	...	...	3
Stables	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				32
				<hr/>

In the 214 visits made, 137 rats are known to have been destroyed, but this is doubtless only a proportion of the total number killed, as many die away from the premises. In the above report it will be noticed there is a falling off in the number of premises visited and also the number of visits made. This no doubt is due to the fact of the constant atten-

tion to complaints received of premises infested, also to private efforts to combat the rat nuisance. I think it is satisfactory to note the falling off, as I am sure it goes to prove we are very much less troubled with the evil than we were say, 4 or 5 years ago.

Drainage.

With the exception of some 13 houses on the outskirts of the Borough, the remainder of the houses are furnished with the water carriage system.

Food Inspection.

In addition to the ordinary food inspection, regular inspections were made of the various kitchens, shops, restaurants, and fried fish shops, where food is sold or prepared for sale. Thirty-one inspections were made. In 3 cases lack of cleanliness was found. These were remedied on intimation notices being served. All the fried fish shops were inspected, together with the fat and utensils used, but in only 2 cases were the conditions found unsatisfactory.

Table 2 at the end of this report, shows the nature and amount of foodstuffs condemned during the year in the Borough.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 6 registered and 1 licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough. The Bye-Laws which came into force on August 28th, 1922, still continue to be complied with in a very satisfactory manner by the butchers, especially that part which requires notice of slaughter to be given.

Many butchers also now make it a regular practice of giving notice as to when carcasses of animals killed in the outside districts are brought into the shops, so that the Inspector is given an opportunity of examining same.

Disinfection.

Rooms in the following houses were disinfected after infectious diseases:—99 after scarlet fever, 10 after diphtheria, 44 after phthisis, 3 after enteric fever, 1 after vermin, in addition to 51 after miscellaneous diseases. The number of articles disinfected at the Isolation Hospital during the year was 1,549.

The methods for disinfection are a Thresh Steam Disinfecter installed at the Isolation Hospital, formalin spray and lamps, SO₂ powder for fumigation.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

Dr. Greenwood's circular on Clean Milk drawing attention to necessity of cleanliness of cowsheds and attention to the methodical grooming of cattle and general cleanliness of milkers, was distributed for posting in cowsheds. I regret to say the results have been disappointing. Subsequent inspections have shown the conditions to be far from satisfactory, especially those applying to the cleansing of the cows before milking. The perfunctory methods employed by the milkers as noticeable in some cowsheds are deplorable in face of the clearly expressed suggestions given in Dr. Greenwood's circular. As the public are now being enlightened by health propaganda in the advantages of a clean milk supply for rearing infants, it would appear essential for cowkeepers to study their own interest better by co-operating more readily with the efforts of local authorities to ensure in every way possible a clean milk supply.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and Milk and Cream Regulations.

With reference to the above, details of the work done under these Acts will be found in Tables 3 and 4 at the end of this report.

Smoke Abatement.

Three complaints were received of smoke nuisances, viz., the Royal Pavilion Hotel, Salter's Bouverie Laundry, and the Grand Hotel. A caution as to careful stoking remedied these complaints.

Legal Proceedings were taken during the year as follows:—

- 3 cases under Sec. 94, Public Health Act. Dismissed on payment of 4/- costs in each case.
- 1 case under Sec. 94, Public Health Act. Order to remove fowls and 4/- costs.
- 2 cases under Sec. 94, Public Health Act. Order to do work and pay 4/- costs in each case.

1 case under Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws (Sec. 11).
Dressing carcase in view of live animal. 3 men
convicted and fined 6/8 each.

1 case under Sec. 116, Public Health Act. For diseased
meat. Defendant fined £5.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

1 case of deficiency in fat in milk. Case dismissed.

The Fisheries (Oyster, Crab and Lobster) Act, 1877.

1 case under Sec. 8 of the above Act for exposing for
sale immature crab. Case dismissed on payment of
4/- costs.

8.—Public Health Staff.

Public Health Officers of the Council.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer. Port Medical Officer. Medical Inspector (Aliens Act). Medical Superintendent, Iso- lation Hospital.	}	M. G. Yunge-Bateman, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.	}	A. Priestman, M.B., C.H.B. D.P.H. (Edin.).
Chief Sanitary Inspector. Building Inspector.	}	J. Pearson, Assoc. R. San. Inst., Certificate of R. San. I. for Meat and other Foods Inspection.
Sanitary Inspector. Assistant Inspector under the Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations. Port Sanitary Inspector.	}	*H. W. Gill, Mem. R. San. Inst. (by exam.), Certifi- cate of R. San. I. for Meat and other Foods Inspection.
Health Visitors and Mater- nity and Child Welfare Nurses.	}	Mrs. Sievwright, C.M.B., Health Visitor and School Nurse Certifi- cate R. San. I. *Miss Collier, C.M.B., and General Training.

* Assists Medical Inspector (Aliens Act).

9.—Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total 20

(b) With State assistance under
the Housing Acts, 1919 or
1923:—

(i) By the Local Authority Nil

(ii) By other bodies or
persons Nil

1. Unfit Dwelling-Houses.

Inspection:

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses
inspected for housing defects (un-
der Public Health or Housing Acts) 544

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which
were inspected and recorded under
the Housing (Inspection of District)
Regulations, 1910 462

(3) Number of dwelling-houses
found to be in a state so dangerous
or injurious to health as to be unfit
for human habitation 31

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (ex-
clusive of those referred to under
the preceding sub-heading) found
not to be in all respects reasonably
fit for human habitation 49

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses
rendered fit in consequence of infor-
mal action by the Local Authority
or their Officers 297

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the
Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act.
1919

(1) Number of dwelling-houses
in respect of which notices were
served requiring repairs ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	298
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) By Owners	294
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	Nil
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1909.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the year 1923:—

	Number	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		Number reported to be defective	Number of orders issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
FOREIGN						
Steamers	1,240	792148	—	158	1	Verbal
Sailing	14	2,012	1	14	—	—
Fishing	Nil					
Total foreign	1,254	794160	1	172	1	1
COASTWISE						
Steamers	261	60419	2	75	8	1
Sailing	10	859	—	10	—	—
Fishing	Unknown					
Total coastwise	271	61278	2	85	8	1
Total foreign and coastwise	1,525	855438	3	257	9	2

Nuisances.

- 4 Foul W.C.'s,
- 1 Dirty and untidy Crew's Quarters.
- 1 Broken and Defective Port.

Foodstuffs Imported during 1923.

ex FLUSHING.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs
Carcases of Pork (293,611)	279,889	1	0
Veal	90,728	1	0
Fruit and Vegetables	70,034	1	0
Margarine	25,539	2	14
Shrimps	25,410	1	0
Offal	22,452	0	0
Oysters	17,657	2	10
Lamb and Mutton	17,612	3	0
Sausages	5,350	0	14
Game and Poultry	5,327	2	14
Meat	3,263	0	14
Condensed Milk	2,439	0	0
Bacon	1,809	0	0
Lard	1,222	0	0
Smelts	816	0	0
Cheese	524	1	14
Fish	378	3	0
Meatware	303	3	0
Lard Compound	268	0	0
Rabbits	195	3	0
Lobsters	127	1	0
Plovers' Eggs	106	2	0
Mussels	84	0	0
Preserved Meat	76	0	0
Salmon	73	0	0
Chocolate	68	0	0
Smoked Beef	48	1	0
Cockles	20	0	0
Eggs	16	0	0
Butter	6	0	0
Anchovies	2	0	14
Smoked Hams	2	0	0
Smoked Fish		2	0
Chicory		1	10

Total Weight: 28,592 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.

ex BOULOGNE.

				cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	477,746	2	19
Chocolate	...	...	...	69,237	1	0
Cheese	...	...	...	46,807	2	0
Nuts	...	...	...	38,271	3	0
Figs and Dates	...	...	...	30,334	2	0
Game and Poultry	...	...	...	19,829	2	0
Eggs	...	...	...	15,307	3	0
Fish	...	...	...	6,274	1	11
Yeast	...	...	...	5,304	2	0
Oranges and Lemons	...	...	...	4,748	0	13
Meat	...	...	...	1,377	1	0
Oysters	...	...	...	1,020	1	22
Rabbits	...	...	...	585	0	0
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	304	0	0
Caviare	...	...	...	33	1	12
Lobsters	...	...	...	19	0	0
Truffles	...	...	...	15	2	20
Butter	...	...	...	13	1	22
Carcases of Pork (10)	...	...	...	11	0	0
Crayfish	...	...	...	6	2	7
Anchovies	...	...	...	6	2	0
Tripe	...	...	...	5	0	0
Horse Offal (British returns)	...	...	...	4	3	0
Mushrooms	...	...	...	2	0	2
Smoked Fish	...	...	...	1	3	0
Canned Vegetables	...	...	...	1	0	2
Asparagus	...	...	...	1	0	0
Snails	...	...	...		3	10

Total Weight: 35,863 tons, 10 cwt., 2 qrs., 0 lbs.

COASTWISE

				cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Potatoes	...	...	...	3,400	0	0

Condemnations.

			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
3 Carcases of Pork	...	...	2	2	0
Offal	...	...	1	3	0
12 Pigs' Kidneys	...	...		1	0
Horse Offal (British returned)	...		4	3	0
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	31	1	13
50 Tins of Mixed Vegetables	...		1	2	0
500 Tins of Anchovies	...	...	6	2	0
1 Sample of Caviare taken and submitted for analysis.					

The improvement in the quality of the meat imported from Holland (consequent on the representations made to the Dutch Authorities at the latter part of 1922) still continues. Professor Ramelts, Director General of the Dutch Veterinary Services, again visited the Port in the early part of the year and expressed himself as being determined to maintain the satisfactory standard that has been obtained since his last visit.

Folkestone Meteorological Chart, 1923.

MONTH	Mean Temp.	Absolute		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Daily Range	Sunshine per Campbell Stokes Recorder Hours.	Rainfall Millimetres	Relative Humidity	No. of Sunless Days.	No. of Rainy Days
	Degrees F.	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees					
JANUARY	40.6	53.0	30.0	45.6	35.6	10.0	72.6	29.9	91	9	10
FEBRUARY	43.3	53.0	32.0	48.2	38.6	9.6	58.9	97.5	91	12	22
MARCH	45.2	65.0	35.0	50.7	40.2	10.9	122.6	42.0	88	6	13
APRIL	47.4	60.0	34.0	52.9	42.0	10.9	160.6	39.0	85	6	11
MAY	51.2	78.0	35.0	57.9	44.5	13.4	190.0	106.7	82	2	16
JUNE	54.6	71.0	42.0	61.4	47.9	13.5	158.7	13.0	87	8	16
JULY	65.5	87.0	49.0	73.8	57.3	16.5	276.7	15.2	82	3	8
AUGUST	61.3	76.0	47.0	68.8	53.8	15.0	260.5	37.8	98	1	13
SEPTEMBER	56.9	70.0	42.0	65.4	49.3	13.2	210.7	51.3	86	1	10
OCTOBER	52.7	70.0	38.0	58.4	47.1	11.3	96.7	159.1	96	8	24
NOVEMBER	40.0	54.0	36.0	46.0	34.0	12.0	104.9	54.0	85	6	13
DECEMBER	39.9	51.0	27.0	44.8	35.0	9.8	44.6	7.00	90	12	22

Mean Temperature for Year ... 49.9° Total Rainfall ... 715.5 millimetres (28.17 inches).
 „ Daily Maximum Temperature ... 56.2° „ Sunshine ... 1,757.5 hours.
 „ Minimum „ 43.8° No. of Sunless Days 78.
 „ Range ... 11.4° „ Rainy Days 175.
 „ Relative Humidity ... 88.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS—PORT OF FOLKESTONE ALIENS ACT (1920).

Passengers:—British 44,829. Aliens 28,642.

Aliens examined, 1,191. No. of vessels which were visited by Medical Inspector, 735.

The total number of alien passengers landed here was made up of 18,253 visitors, 7,839 permanents, 2,274 in transit and 276 transmigrants.

Certificates given as follows:—

Certificate	A	Nil	Certificate	D	2
„	B	83	„	E	150
„	C	21			
	Total	...			256

Summary of Defects found at Inspection:—

Verminous Condition	...	...	40
Gonorrhoea	...	...	5
Trachoma	...	...	4
Syphilis	...	...	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	3
Inguinal Hernia	...	...	3
Psoriasis	...	...	2
Chancre of Penis	...	...	2
Fibrosis of Left Lung	...	...	2
Suspected Gonorrhoea	...	...	2
Double Inguinal Hernia	...	...	2
Disseminated Sclerosis	...	...	1
Mutilated Right Hand	...	...	1
Suspected Gonorrhoea and Intertrigo			1
Chronic Dirt Tolerance and Vermin			1
Seborrhœic Dermatitis (? Syphilide)			1
Granular Conjunctivitis	...	...	1
Blind Right Eye	...	...	2
Valvular Disease of Heart	...	...	1
Suspected Trachoma	...	...	1
Sore of Penis	...	...	1
Previous Gonorrhoea	...	...	1
Recent Gonorrhoea	...	...	1

Suspected Tuberculosis of Right Lung	1
Previous Tuberculosis of Spine ...	1
Eczema	1
Septic Squamous Dermatitis ...	1
Active Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Cocaine Rash	1
Conjunctivitis Haemor	1
Amputated Right Thigh	1
Specific Dermatitis	1
Bronchocele	1
Ankylosis of Left Knee	1
Cardiac Disease	1
Corneal Capacity of Right Eye ...	1
Trachoma and Chronic Dirt Tolerance	1
Tubercular	1
Tinea	1
Tinea Versicolor	1
Venereal Disease	1
Paralysis of Left Lower Extremity and deformities of Foot and Knee	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Condition such as to endanger her life if sent back)	1

TRANSMIGRANTS.

210 transmigrants were examined and certificates as follows issued:—

Scabies and Impetigo	3
Suspected Trachoma	2
Impetigo	1
Scabies	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Septic Dermatitis	1
Granular Ophthalmia	1
Tinea Cruris	1

Two notices sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they were proceeding regarding British born aliens whose heads were found to be "nitty."

One alien landed at Lympne by aeroplane and was brought to Folkestone for medical inspection—Certificate B. Tinea Cruris.

Also one case of Whooping Cough was allowed to go forward in a reserved compartment.

Cleansing Station.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of Transmigrants landing at the Port and as there is a probability of a continuance of this class of passenger it will be necessary to increase the boiler capacity in order to deal with larger numbers at a time.

Risks of Introduction of Infectious Diseases to which the Port is exposed.

The remarks in my former reports will apply.

I am pleased to state that the most cordial relations continue to exist between the Medical Staff and the officers of the other departments engaged in carrying out the various regulations at the Port.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb.),

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts dealt with and abated
during the year.**

House drains completely relaid	...	...	...	11
House drains repaired	...	...	...	19
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	17
Water closet roofs repaired	...	...	...	5
„ doors repaired	...	...	...	3
„ new basins fixed	...	...	...	16
„ repairs to valve closet	...	...	...	3
„ foul basins cleansed	...	...	...	10
„ new flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	4
„ flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	21
Soilpipes repaired and cleared	...	...	...	3
Caps fixed to intercepting traps	...	...	...	2
New glazed earthenware sinks fixed	...	...	...	7
New sink wastepipes fixed	...	...	...	15
Traps provided to sinks, etc.	...	...	...	5
Storage tanks removed and water supply taken from rising main	...	...	...	3
External walls rendered in cement	...	...	...	7
Walls repointed or repaired to abate dampness	...	...	...	5
Roofs repaired and made watertight	...	...	...	38
Guttering and downspouting cleared and repaired	...	...	...	31
Paving of yards repaired	...	...	...	24
Repairs to plastering of walls	...	...	...	18
Repairs to plastering of ceilings	...	...	...	12
Repairs to house floors	...	...	...	11
Repairs to scullery pavings	...	...	...	7
Walls cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	51
Repairs to kitchen ranges	...	...	...	16
Repairs to coppers	...	...	...	6
Ventilation provided to habitable rooms without fireplaces	...	...	...	4
Insanitary premises cleansed on notice to occupier	...	...	...	7
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	48

TABLE I.**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts dealt with and abated during the year** (continued).

Noisy animals and birds under Bye-laws	...	...	3
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	...	...	4
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	9
Complaints in connection with smoke nuisances	...	...	2
Galvanised iron dustbins provided	...	...	349
Miscellaneous defects, etc.	...	...	31
Well closed on notice	...	...	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Cleansing and whitewashing on notice	...	...	4
Offensive accumulations removed on notice	...	...	3

STABLES.

Cleansing of dungpit on notice	...	...	2
Yards cleansed on notice	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	8

COWSHEDS.

Cleansing and lime-washing on notice	18
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	----

WORKSHOPS, Etc.

Ceilings cleansed and lime-washed on notice	...	...	6
Foul W.C. basin cleansed	...	...	1

BAKEHOUSES.

Walls cleansed and lime-washed on notice	...	...	3
Ceilings cleansed and lime-washed on notice	...	...	3

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Cleansing and lime-washing on notice	2
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

TABLE 2.**Food condemned and destroyed from within the Borough.**

4 carcasses of beef and all offal (Tubercular)
2 forequarters of beef (Tubercular).
20 bovine livers (Tubercular).
17 bovine lungs (Tubercular).
9 bovine hearts (Tubercular).
9 bovine thin skirts (Tubercular).

- 6 bovine heads and tongues (Tubercular).
- 3 bovine mesenteries (Tubercular).
- 2 bovine kidneys (Tubercular).
- 2 cows udders (Tubercular).
- 2 bovine spleens (Tubercular).
- 10 bovine livers (Cirrhotic)
- 6 bovine livers (Flukes).
- 2 bovine livers (Hydatid Cysts).
- 2 bovine kidneys (Hydatid Cysts).
- 1 bovine liver (Capillary Angiomatosis).
- 7 carcasses of pork and all offal (Tubercular)..
- 50 pigs' heads and tongues (Tubercular).
- 2 carcasses of pork and all offal (Erysipelas).
- 11 pigs' plucks (Tubercular).
- 2 pigs' intestines (Tubercular).
- 2 pigs' lungs (Pneumonia).
- 4 pigs' mesenteries (Tubercular).
- 6 pigs' livers (Cloudy Swelling).
- 15 pigs' livers (Cirrhotic).
- 1 pig's pluck (Pleurisy).
- 3 pigs' livers (Parasitic).
- 1 pig's pluck (Inflammation).
- 1 sheep's pluck (Abscess).
- 1 sheep's liver (Bacillary Necrosis).
- 1 sheep's liver (Cysts and gall stones).
- 1 carcase of mutton and all offal (Septic).
- 3 sheeps' plucks (Strongyli).
- 16 lbs. of hindquarter of mutton (Abscess).
- 24 lbs. of mutton (Unwholesome).
- 1 leg of pork (Unwholesome).
- 417 lbs. of beef (Unwholesome).
- 51 ox livers (Unwholesome).
- 21 ox kidneys (Unwholesome).
- 12 lbs. of back fat (Unwholesome).
- 3½ lbs. of chocolate.
- 1434 bananas.
- 14 lbs. of cheese.
- 10 stone of whiting.
- 104 gallons of shrimps.
- 6 stone of cod.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of escallops.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ stone of smoked fillets.
 34 stone of haddock.
 8 stone of kippers.
 9 stone of sprats.
 250 tins of preserved tomatoes.
 14 lbs. of vegetables.
 70 tins of soup.
 1270 eggs.
 Total weight, 5 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

TABLE 3.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations 1912 and 1917.

Report for year ending 31st December 1923.

1.—Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a pre- servative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	59	Nil
Cream	1	Nil

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

Nil.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made ...	1
(ii) Statements incorrect ...	Nil

Total ... 1

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent. ...	1
(ii) Below 35 per cent. ...	Nil

Total ... 1

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

Nil.

- (d) Particulars in each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken.

Nil.

3.—Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream. Action taken where found.

Nil.

No 'appeal to cow' samples were taken during the year.

TABLE 4.

**Food and Drugs purchased during the year for the purpose
of Analysis.**

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Jan. 12th	6 New Milk	5 Genuine	One slightly below limit of three per cent. of fat. No action taken.
„ „	1 Borax	Genuine	
„ „	1 Boracic Acid Powder	Genuine	
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Margarine	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Cheese	Genuine	
„ 13th	3 New Milk	2 Genuine	One slightly below limit of three per cent. of fat. No action taken.
Mar. 9th	7 New Milk	6 Genuine	One contained colouring matter. Vendor warned by Health Committee.
„ „	1 Margarine	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Sponge Cake	Genuine	
„ „	1 Asparagus	Genuine	
„ „	1 Self-raising Flour	Genuine	
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	
„ „	1 Sponge Cake	Genuine	
„ 10th	1 New Milk	...	Contained slightly below limit of three per cent. of fat. No action taken.
May 11th	10 New Milk	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Skim Milk	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ 12th	1 Cheese	Genuine	
„ „	1 Condensed Milk	Genuine	
„ „	1 Ice Cream	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
July 7th	1 Cream	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Preserved Cream	Genuine	
„ „	2 Sausage Meat	Genuine	
„ 8th	9 New Milk	6 Genuine	Two slightly below limit of 8.5 per cent. of non-fatty solids. No action taken. One deficient in fat at least 11 per cent. Vendor summoned before Borough Bench and case dismissed.
„ 9th	1 New Milk	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
Oct. 16th	1 Beef Sausage Meat	Genuine	

TABLE 4.
Food and Drugs purchased during the year for the
purpose of Analysis *(continued)*.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	RESULT.	REMARKS.
Oct. 16th	1 Pork Sausage Meat	Genuine	
„ „	1 Self-raising Flour	Genuine	
„ „	1 Sponge Mixture	Genuine	
„ „	1 Herrings in Tomato	Genuine	
„ 17th	12 New Milk	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
Dec. 3rd	9 New Milk	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ 4th	1 New Milk	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Condensed Milk	Genuine	
„ „	1 Lard	Genuine	
„ „	1 Margarine	Genuine	Free from preservatives.
„ „	1 Butter	Genuine	Free from preservatives.

